decided by the concerned acquiring authority as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and the policies of the respective State Governments. As per the information gathered from the SEZ applications average cost of developing a 1000 hectares multi product SEZ is Rs. 2500 crores including the cost of land.

Cement production

†2270. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capacity of cement production in the country has been increasing continuously during the last few years;

(b) if so, what was the capacity of cement production in March, 2004, the estimated capacity of cement production during March, 2006 and that likely to be by March, 2009; and

(c) whether the customer prices of cement are increasing alongwith the increase of its production capacity; if so, the details of such prices during March, 2004 and October, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the details of production capacity and production of cement are as under:

Year	Capacity	Production
	(in Million Tonnes)	
2003-04	157.74	123.50
2004-05	165.39	133.57
2005-06	171.34	147.81
2008-09 (Projected)	219.46	197.51

Cement prices increased between December, 2005 and April, 2006 at varying rates across the country; however these have stabilized since

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

May, 2006. The average retail prices of cement were Rs. 157 per bag in March, 2004 and Rs. 205 per bag in October, 2006.

Trade agreement between India and EU

2271. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the trade between the European Union and India during the last year grew by 20 per cent to about 40 billion *i.e.* Rs. 2.28.000 crore;

(b) whether the Indian and European Union representatives met again in October, 2006 in Helsinki and entered into broad-based bilateral trade and investment agreement, and also agreed to open the dialogue, which was halted at the Doha round of WTO talks, due to differences over farm subsidies between the United States, European and developing countries, including India; and

(c) if so, whether it is a win-win situation for Europe, as well as for India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The trade between European Union and India grew by 23% during the year 2005-06 to US $ 45.79 billion. India-EU Summit was held in Helsinki on 13 October, 2006. The Summit was co-chaired by our Prime Minister and by the Prime Minister of Finland which currently holds the Presidency of the European Union. Leaders on both sides encouraged an expansion and deepening of trade and investment linkages. Recognising that stronger economic engagement is mutually advantageous and would buttress the Strategic Partnership, the leaders decided to advance their bilateral trade relations. The summit welcomed the work done by the High Level Trade Group and endorsed the case made for a future broad-based bilateral trade and investment agreement. The Summit agreed that both sides move towards negotiations for such an agreement.

The Summit reiterated the commitment of India and EU to the rules-based multilateral trading system. The Summit stated that "the successful